

Sheldon Del.

Rout Sc

Fons Salutis

JOB HALLET, SURGEON.

DE VENEREO MORBO;

OR A

PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON THE

Venereal Disease,

Under all its various Stages;

CONTAINING

INSTRUCTIONS to the AFFLICTED,

Rendered so plain and easy that they may assist themselves in performing a Cure.

ALSO,

AN APPENDIX

containing

VALUABLE RECIPES OF THE MOST CELEBRATED ADVERTISED MEDICINES.

By Job Hallet, Surgeon.



" Quid commodat peritia, ni publice factus manifestus ?"

MANCHESTER:

Printed for the Author, by J. Leigh, Market-place. To be had of the principal Booksellers throughout the United Kingdom, and America.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

WITH SENTIMENTS OF GRATITUDE

TOWARDS

MY EARLY INSTRUCTOR

IN THE THERAPEUTIC ART,

The following Pages

ARE MOST

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO

JAMES HALLET, SURGEON.

BY HIS AFFECTIONATE SON,

JOB HALLET,

Gartside-street, Manchester.

April 28, 1819.

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PREFACE.

THAT the knowledge of a disease is half its cure, is an adage which was never more verified than in this dreadful complaint, which assumes so many different forms, that no small degree of practical experience is required to distinguish some of its systems from those of other diseases; and to apply with efficacy such remedies as will speedily produce a radical and permanent cure without undermining the constitution. That indisposition of the human body, which by some modern practitioners is denominated the *Syphilis*, or Venereal disease has two general appearances, which are either local or constitutional. By the former, is signified an affection, confined solely to those parts, to which the *Virus*, or Venereal matter was first applied; and by

the latter, is to be understood, a general taint of the whole mass of fluids, which is known by the appellation of *Lues Venerea*, or confirmed pox.

Most writers on this subject deny that the Venereal disease is a native of Europe, and ascribe its introduction to Columbus, who, it is said, imported it to Naples, in or about the year 1493. The common account is, that the Neapolitans being much distressed by a scarcity of provisions during a siege by the French thought it necessary to discharge the most useless persons from their towns, among whom were the courtezans. The besiegers received them with their accustomed politeness, and were rewarded by the infection which made such dreadful ravages in the camp as compelled them to raise the siege. From this circumstance it obtained the name of the *French Disease*, which in the time of Shakespeare, was also called the *Goujeres*. The French will, in all probability, ever retain the opprobrium notwithstanding their repeated efforts to remove it from them.

There is however a disorder, mentioned by some of our old writers, called *Brenning* or Burning, which appears to be the same with that now denominated the Venereal. The chief objection against this hypothesis, which gives the disease a greater antiquity in Eu-

rope than the common epocha of the seige of Naples, is that the remedies prescribed against *Brenning* would be ineffectual in the Venereal. To this we may reply, that it is by no means to be expected, that the remedies of the ancient physicians should be calculated for the removing of any malignity in the mass of blood or juices in the modern practice inasmuch as they considered the disease to be merely local, and the whole of the cure to depend on the removal of the symptoms. It is farther to be observed that some diseases grow more violent, and others more remiss in the course of time, so that the remedies which might have prevailed against the ancient *brenning*, may now fail as to the modern pox. The process for the cure as delivered by J. Arden, chirurgeon to Henry the Fourth is thus:

Contra incendium *virgæ virilis interius ex calore et excoriatione, fiat talis syringa* (i. e. *injectio.*) *lenitiva. Accipe lac mulieris masculum nutrientis, et parum zaccarium, oleum violæ et ptisanæ quibus commixtis per syringam infundatur.*

In an ancient manuscript written about the year 1300, there is a recipe for *brenning of the pyntil yat men clepe the apegalle; galle* being an old word for a running sore;—and in another MS written fifty years after, is a recipe for *burning in that part by a woman.* Simon Fish, a zealous promoter of the refor-

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mation, in his *Supplication of Beggars*, presented to Henry VIII in 1530, speaking of the Romish Priests, says, "they catch the pocks of one woman and bare it to another." Boord, a Priest and Physician in the same reign, begins one of the chapters of his *Breviary of Health*, thus: "The 19th chapter doth shew of the *burning* of an harlot." He also adds, that if a man be *burnt* with an harlot, and do meddle with another woman within a day, he shall burn the woman he shall meddle withal. And as an immediate remedy against the disease, only observe that in this enlightened age, there is no distemper better understood, nor is there any one who has had more experience as a private practioner than myself. The disease is now removed with more certainty and facility than formerly, the injurious process of salivation being totally avoided, as also the old custom of giving a Calomel bolus at night, and a purge the next morning, which is justly exploded, as it destroys the constitution. It is at best a precarious and frequently fallacious procedure, by means of which, many a trivial injury has been manufactured into a confirmed pox. Salivation is not necessary even in the worst of cases, neither can any be cured by it, who may not be more easily relieved without it. In the course of my practice I have met with persons who have been salivated five and even six times without success, and yet I have found no difficulty whatever in

curing the same patients by much milder modes of treatment.

The following pages were composed solely with a view to enable the sufferers of either sex, from this dreadful disease to affect their own cure, where they have not the opportunity of applying to a surgeon. In pursuance of this object, I have endeavoured to divest this treatise entirely of technical phraseology, which can but be very partially understood. All the prescriptions are given in English, in order that the patient may prepare his own medicine, and be enabled to observe the effect of ingredients, of which he is no longer kept in ignorance. I think it necessary here to state, that I have adhered to the old names of the different drugs; for many serious mistakes have been committed by the adoption of the new nomenclature, used in the Pharmacopœia of the College of Physicians. Under the old nomenclature, no danger can be apprehended. On this account medical men ought to write all their prescriptions in the language of the country; for, however competent they may be to write them in Latin, it is possible that the apothecary may not be able to read them. The man of real science can have no occasion for secrecy, and the employing of the obscurity of a dead language, casts an appearance of quackery on the whole of his proceedings, besides endangering the life of his patient.

The Therapeutic Art is not the acquisition of a moment; deep study and much experience are necessary to attain it in any degree of perfection; and, according to the ancient Greek Proverb, *(Psogos aniatron epainos antikrus iatron,)* the disgrace or failure of the ignorant, redounds to the credit of the skilful practitioner. On the whole, I flatter myself, that I present to the public a work at once useful and easy of access; *Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci.*



De Venereo Morbo,

OR, A

PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON THE

Venereal, &c.

Clap, or Virulent Gonorrhœa.

This is the first stage of the disorder, and generally makes its appearance with some persons in four or five days after the infection has been received; with others, in about nine days; but in some constitutions I have known instances where the symptoms have not appeared before as many weeks. It most usually is perceptible in a space of from six to fourteen days, and, in a male, begins with an uneasiness about the parts of generation, such as an itching in the glans penis, and a soreness and tingling sensation along the whole course of the urethra; soon after which the person perceives an appearance of whitish matter at its orifice, and also some degree of pungency in making water. In the course of a few days the discharge of matter will increase considerably, will assume most proba-

bly a greenish or yellowish hue, and will become thinner and lose its adhesiveness; the parts will also be occupied with some degree of redness and inflammation; in consequence of which the glans will put on the appearance of a ripe cherry, the stream of urine will be smaller than usual, owing to the canal being made narrower by the inflamed state of its internal membrane, and a considerable degree of pain and scalding heat will be experienced on every attempt to void urine.

The appearances in women are somewhat different from those in men, arising from the construction of the parts liable to be affected. Both sexes experience similar unpleasant and painful sensations in passing urine, the discharge of mucus matter is also similar, and both are equally troubled with uneasiness and pain in walking and sitting. From the more simple formation of the parts of generation in women, they are not liable to strictures, and, indeed, all the symptoms of the gonorrhœa are so slight that they scarcely feel any other inconvenience than in the discharge of discolored mucus.

Women, who have been subject to abortions or miscarriages, are liable to be affected with the *fluor albus* or whites, which is a disease readily mistaken for the gonorrhœa, as the discharge of mucus matter in both cases is similar. But such patients may ascertain their situation, in general, by the character and conduct of the persons with whom they may have had connections.

THE CURE of the gonorrhœa is now much simplified, and when undertaken soon after its appearance, the more deleterious stage of the Venereal may be wholly prevented. The following is the method which I have practised for many years with unexampled success. When the injury has been recently received, the bowels should be kept gently open, but bleeding and strong purges ought to be avoided. It was formerly the practice to change both the regimen and the habits of the patient; but in the case of a mere gonorrhœa, little or no alteration whatever is necessary. If the inflammation be considerable, no injections should be used but of a sedative kind, such as those composed of opium and lead. But if the inflammation be very great, emollients alone should be relied on; such as new milk, warm if possible from the cow, mixed with an equal quantity of water, oil of almonds, or thin mucilage of gum arabic. When it is but slight, gentle astringents may be applied, and, in some cases irritating injections are proper, as a weak solution of muriated quicksilver. At this period it would be of benefit to the patient to take two *Merone Pills* at night, and two the next morning, washing them down with a little chicken or veal broth, barley water, linseed tea, &c.—The purchaser of the *Merone Pills*, will find given *gratis* with each box, copious printed directions, which are rendered so plain and easy, that

they are clear even to the dullest of comprehension. These pills will not require either a restraint in diet, or obstruction of the usual occupation, and the cure may be effected without the knowledge of even a bed-fellow. Patients will do well to be very particular in asking for Dr. Hallet's *Anti-venereal Merone Pills*, and to note that each box bears the crest, with a label and the name of Dr. Hallet, and the word *Job* between a branch of palm and laurel underneath, there being many counterfeits!—but such patients as have an opportunity of applying in person at my house, (distinguished with my coat of arms in the front) may rely on being best suited with remedies as their cases may require. Such persons, the remoteness of whose situations render all personal intercourse impossible, shall by purchasing even one box of the above-mentioned pills, be thoroughly instructed to *cure* themselves with the greatest secresy, and without applying to any other means. Whatever method we may pursue, the constitution should be attended to, which with the symptoms, will in general best direct the treatment.

The following table will enable the reader to proportion the doses of medicine to the age of the patient; the doses specified hereafter, are such as are usually administered; they should therefore be increased or diminished according to the strength and habit of the patient.

Two-thirds of the dose from the age of 15 to 17 years.

One-half ditto from 8 to 11 years.

One-third ditto from 5 to 7 years.

On-fourth to one of 4 years.

One-eighth to one of 2 years.

Of each of the following Injections use one tea-spoon full morning and evening.

Take of Oil of Almonds, four ounces,
Liquor of Lead, twenty drops;
or,
Take of Sulphate of Zinc, one scruple,
Water of Roses, eight ounces;
or,
Take of Oil of Almonds, two ounces,
Hot Water five ounces,
Tincture of Opium one drachm;
or,
Take of Mucilage of Gum Arabic, one ounce,
Calomel one scruple;
Use one tea-spoonful two or three times a day;
or,

Take a small handful of Plantain leaves, and a large poppy head, boil in two quarts of water until one pint has evaporated—to which add, when strained through a flannel bag, half a drachm of Sugar of Lead.

Of this injection, which is second to none, use two syringes full morning and evening, when the irritability of the urethra in making water is violent.

Pills.

When the Merone Pills cannot be easily obtained, I would recommend any of the following,

Take of powdered Rhubarb eight scruples,
Calomel two scruples,
Simple Syrup enough for pills,
(No. forty eight.) Take two at night only;

or,

Take of Muriated Quicksilver, ten grains,
Muriatic Acid, twelve drops,
Powdered Rhubarb, two drachms,
Simple Syrup enough for pills.
(No. forty eight); Two to be taken every evening and morning, washing them down well with half a pint of barley water, or linseed tea.

or,

The following Electuary ought to be taken.

Take of Powdered Gum Arabic, one ounce,
Oil of Sassafras, half a drachm,
Red Sulphurated Quicksilver, 2 drachms,
Powdered Jalap, one drachm and a half,
Balsam of Copaiva, sufficient for an electuary. The size of a small nutmeg to be taken twice a day.

When the heat of the urine is considerable take the following cooling powder:—one tea-spoonful to be taken in a teacup full of cold water, every day at noon.

Take of powdered Gum Arabic two ounces,
Pure Nitre half an ounce. Mix for a powder.

After the pain or inflammation is abated, which will be the case after a few doses of the pills being regularly taken, the running will gradually diminish; when it becomes ropy and sticky if pulled with the finger, and of a whitish appearance, the patient may rest assured that the Venereal taint is subdued.

Chordee.

A Chordee is known by the incurvation of the penis downwards, during an erection, which is attended with considerable pain. The cure is assisted by fomenting the part with warm milk and water, and rubbing in the size of a grey pea or small horsebean of the strong blue ointment, to which may be added a small quantity of gum camphor twice a day, under the penis, the whole length of the urethra. These painful erections are frequently relieved by taking thirty drops of tincture of opium in a glass of water at bed time, if not sufficient add five more each night till effective. When the pain is intolerable, leeches may be applied to the aggrieved part with no bad effect. The bowels should also be kept gently open with two of the *Merone Pills*, morning and evening, washing them down as before recommended. Bleeding and violent purging are here equally improper and useless; there needs no alteration in diet, or any hindrance to business, unless great inflammation should accompany the chordee.

The following pills would be highly ser-

viceable, and, indeed, will supersede the necessity of any other remedies in this stage of the disorder.

Take of Powdered Opium one drachm,
Camphor one drachm and a half,
Tartar Emetic half a drachm,

To be formed in a mass of sixteen pills, with syrup of sugar, of which one is to be taken at bed time as long as the painful symptoms continue.

Phymosis and Paraphymosis.

Attendant on the Gonorrhœa, and not unfrequently accompanying Chancres, of which more hereafter, there are two symptoms in males, called phymosis and paraphymosis. They both arise from an enlarging or thickening of the cellular membranes of the prepuce or foreskin.

It is a *phymosis* when the aperture of the foreskin is so much contracted that it cannot be drawn back over the nut of the penis. In order not to be misunderstood, as to this disease, it may be as well to inform the patient, that he is afflicted with a phymosis when the foreskin is drawn over the nut of the penis, and cannot be brought back in consequence of the swelling of the prepuce.

A *paraphymosis* is when the foreskin is off the nut of the penis, and so tumefied that it cannot be drawn down over the nut so as to cover it, the purpose for which it seems to have been intended. The *phymosis* some-

times arises from the irritability of chancres, which are formed by the morbid matter collected in the *frœnum*, from a venereal ulcer in the *vagina, clitoris,* or neighbouring parts in the female. In these cases as well as in the chordee, the swelled prepuce and shancres, soak the penis in warm milk night and morning; and by all means avoid any applications of mercurial ointment. Also use the following lotion frequently.

Take of solution of Acetate Litharge fifty drops,
Rose Water six ounces.

If it can be effected, I would recommend a little milk and water, as warm as the patient can bear, to be injected as often as convenient, between the prepuce and the glans penis. The purpose for which this injection is to be used, is to remove by washing, any morbid matter, which if suffered to remain, might produce the ulcer termed chancre. The lotion prescribed above, may be used as an injection between the prepuce and the nut of the penis; or steep a pledget, or small piece of lint in it, and introduce it under the prepuce to the frœnum. This is to be used until the prepuce is so reduced as to admit of the treatment advised in the case of chancres.

The pills recommended in page 6, should it not be easy to procure my Merone Pills, will be of considerable service, taken in the same quantity as there mentioned, washing them down with chicken broth, or barley

water, lest they be obstructed in the guttural passage; as in such a case they would cause ulceration.

As to the *paraphymosis*, the external application alone necessary, is a pledget or small piece of lint, steeped in camphorated spirits, and kept on the part affected, to be renewed as frequently as possible, and at least two or three times a day; observing the same directions as given in the *phymosis*, with respect to internal medicines.

Should chrystallines appear, it will be necessary to open a passage for the acrid lymph by punctures, with the point of a lancet or sharp penknife. These must be healed with the following ointment, used twice a day.

Take of Ointment of Elemi one ounce,
Red Nitrated Quicksilver two drachms.

Where the ointment of elemi cannot be procured, the same quantity of yellow basilicon will answer the purpose.

Chancres.

The chancre is the second local form under which the veneral disease presents itself, and is known by its obstinacy in yielding to medical treatment, a thickened base and inflammation. This disease is to be found in subjects of both sexes: in men, the ulcerations are formed on the prepuce, the frœ-

num, or that angle or corner between the glands and the body of the penis. In women, they lie about the nymphæ and the clitoris; but cases have occurred where the chancre has appeared even in the vagina and the os uteri. Though the parts of generation, in consequence of the sexual embrace are most frequently affected, yet the application of the venereal virus to any other parts, defended only by thin membranes, as the lips, the nipples of the breasts, &c. would also create these ulcers

The appearance of a chancre is attended with a degree of itching on the part, in consequence of a slight inflammation which soon turns to an ulcer. In some persons, it comes on under the form of a small pustule or pimple filled with a watery fluid, which, like the inflammation, also becomes an ulcer. No determinate period can be assigned for its appearance after the time of infection, as it varies considerably in different patients; in some, for instance, chancres are produced in four or five days, and in others, as many weeks expire.

The simplest method of treating an early chancre, is to sprinkle a little calomel upon it, applying at the same time a little dry lint, and washing it night and morning with warm milk and water, previous to its being dressed. When the chancre is obstinate and of long continuance, sprinkle a little of the powder of turpeth mineral thereon. A plaister will

also be necessary to be used, formed of the ointment prescribed below. The powder is to be applied once every twenty-four hours, until the ulcer is perfectly cleansed from fungous or callous flesh, and morbid matter, when it may be discontinued, but the plaister is to be used twice a day, until the chancre is healed.

Take of the strong blue ointment, and tar ointment equal parts.—To be applied morning and evening; but previously draw across the diseased part a camel hair pencil dipped in thefollowing lotion.

Take of Muriatic Quicksilver, half an ounce,
Lime Water, half an ounce.

The following pills are to be adhered to during the application of the above remedies.

Take of Powdered Rhubarb two drachms,
Calcined Quicksilver two scruples,
Simple Syrup enough for pills,

(No. forty-eight:)—two to be taken every night after supper, or one night and morning, or if laxative,

Take of Powdered Gum Guaiacum two drachms,
Calcined Quicksilver half a drachm,
Purified Opium one drachm,
Simple Syrup enough for pills,

(No. sixty-four;) two may be taken every night at bedtime, well washed down as before directed.

Or the following drops will be found efficacious.

Take of Muriated Quicksilver, fifteen grains, dissolve in Muriatic Acid, eighteen drops; to which add compound Tincture of Lavender, one ounce, Sweet spirits of Nitre, half an ounce. Mix for a bottle of drops. Twenty to be taken morning and night after meals, in a glass of milk, water gruel or chicken broth, in order to disguise the disagreeable taste, having dissolved in the gruel, &c. a teaspoonful of powdered Gum Arabic.

Hernia Humoralis, or swelled Testicle.

There are various causes of the inflammation of the testicle; sometimes it arises from the improper use of astringent injections, from severe exercise; and not unfrequently from the unskilful treatment of ignorant practitioners. It is one of the symptoms which are attendant on the gonorrhœa, and shews itself generally after the running has ceased, and is a very painful affection The inflammation mostly attacks only one of the testicles, but I have met with instances, where both were highly swelled.

On the first appearance of the tumefaction of the testicle, a soft spongy fulness of the whole of the testicle is perceptible. This at length becomes a hard swelling and is attended with great pain. The loins and pelvis are peculiarly affected with a sense of weakness; the small of the back is painful; pains are felt in the bowels; sickness and even vomiting take place; and the digestion is defective.

The following treatment is necessary to be observed: bleed, purge, and even vomit if necessary, in order to cause a revulsion; warm emollient fomentations and poultices are usually recommended; but cold applications to the part are much more efficacious, febrifuges and diaphoretics, with an opiate at night are good. If matter form, open and let it out. In this case the patient should apply to a surgeon. The testicle should be prevented from bearing its own weight, by means of a suspending bandage; or where it cannot be readily procured, a piece of list placed round the waist with a handkerchief, of which two opposite corners are tied to the list, and the scrotum sustained in the middle.

Every species of bodily exercise, particularly walking or riding, should be avoided, as it irritates the part and thus increases the disorder. The best posture in which the patient can be placed is the horizontal one, lying on his back, and which ought to be maintained as long as his circumstances will admit.

The following discutient embrocation will have the tendency of quickly abating the swelling or inflammation.

Take of Vinegar, two ounces,
Spirits of Camphor, one ounce,
Liquor of Lead, half a dram,
Muriate of Ammonia, one dram,
Spring Water, six ounces,
Tincturre of Opium, one ounce,

Mix these together for an embrocation.

After the parts have been bathed with the above preparation, they must be covered with pledgets dipped in the same, which are to be constantly renewed as often as they come be *dry* or *warm*, and covered with a cloth, which must be kept wet. When the inflammation is high, and great pain is experienced, a poultice of bread and milk moistened with a little ointment of elder or olive oil to prevent its becoming hard, should be applied at night. If it is not resolving on the next morning, take a bolus of half a drachm of compound extract of Colocynth, with five grains of the quicksilver pills. The warm bath will hasten its removal.

If a liniment be preferred to the lotion,

Take of Oil of Olives,

Oil of Aniseed

Camphor, of each one ounce,

To be used with pledgets as before-mentioned, every two or three hours.

By a proper attention to the above directions, with a moderate degree of care, the patient will experience the most beneficial effects, in the total eradication of all the inflammatory symptoms, which are attendant on this excruciating stage of the Venereal disorder.

Bubo.

The bubo is usually considered as a kind of intermediate state between the local and

the constitutional affection. The glans situated nearest to the parts which first absorb the Venereal poison, become hardened, swelled, and inflamed and cause the bubo. As I have before observed, the generative organs are most liable to come first in contact with the virus, hence therefore, the inguinal glands are most liable to exhibit this particular symptom of the disorder. A chancre or other ulcer in the urethra, usually presents the infectious matter, which is then absorbed in the system ; I have, however, had cases, in which the bubo has arisen without running or ulcer of any kind.

A pain in the groin, attended with a degree of swelling and hardness, mark the appearance of a bubo. At first it is about the size of a small hazel nut, but it gradually increases, until at length it becomes the size of an egg. The skin about the tumour, in which a throbbing pulsation is perceived, becomes very red, and the patient finds considerable pain and difficulty in walking. As a n aneurismus, a hernia inguinalis, lumbar, abscess, and numerous other swellings of the groin, so much resemble the bubo, that a mistake might be made, every attention ought to be paid to those systems which characterize the Venereal tumour.

The particular marks which distinguish the Syphilitic bubo from other inguinal swellings, are as follows: one gland only is usually affected, the inflamed part is of a florid red, its progress to ulceration is very

quick; one abscess only appears, and the pain is acute.

There are two very different modes of treating the bubo; one is by accelerating its suppuration, which is attended with so many inconveniencies, that every care should be taken to prevent its arriving at such a state. The other method is by endeavouring to resolve or disperse it speedily. If, however, the bubo is red, hard, and has an angry appearance, it must be brought forwards.

For this purpose, continue to apply the bread and milk poultice until it breaks. The ointment prescribed in page 10, is an excellent dressing. Sometimes the bubo will heal before the morbid matter is completely removed, or the inflammation wholly subsided, but it may be kept open like an issue, with a pea, until those symsptoms disappear. Some indolent tumors of this kind require opening with a lancet. On the first appearance of the bubo, if soft, white or flabby, it ought to be dispersed, by rubbing on the groin and inside of the thighs, the size of a pea of the stronger quicksilver ointment as before mentioned night and morning; or, if this method be found inconvenient, from its staining and otherwise soiling the linen, apply the quicksilver plaister until it drops off. During all this time, the drops advised in page 12 should be taken inwardly, but the *Merone Pills* will totally supersede the necessity of taking these drops or any other prescription.

When from a continued use of the quick-

silver ointment, any degree of salivation ensues, or any affection of the salivary glands, gentle laxatives, of which kind are the Merone Pills, or half an ounce of Epsom Salts will keep the body open. The salts may be dissolved in chicken broth.

A gargle to wash the mouth and throat should be applied after meals, or as often as convenient. That composed of the following ingredients is the best.

Take of best Honey, two ounces.
Borax, half an ounce.

Dissolve them in twelve ounces of hot water.

Use the quantity of a table spoonful when cold as a gargle, keeping it in the mouth until it becomes warm, and then let it out.

Carimcles, Warts, & other Excrescences.

The action of the venereal virus under the frœnum sometimes causes those cutaneous excrescences, called rhagades or warts. Sometimes a chancre will heal and become a wart, and there is always the strongest tendency to the formation of these cutaneous tumors, in those parts which have been affected by that ulceration, From their peculiar formation, the friction of other bodies against them will cause profuse emissions of blood, attended with very great pain.

The modes of treating them are different, according to their form, and in some cases the patient's fears of cutting instruments must be consulted. The knife, caustics or escharotics—may be applied, but these

modes, though most speedy in their action where the neck of the wart is small, are not always absolutely necessary. If the patient does not approve of having them removed by means of instruments, a piece of silk thread tied tightly round them will cause their separation. When this is effected by what means soever, it will be generally necessary for the safety of the patient, to apply a little caustic to their basis. As the root does not always separate, it will be indispensible to eat lower down than the surface. Any of the caustics have the power of causing the decay, separation and removal of cutaneous tumors ; and therefore the lapis septicus, or the metallic salts, such as blue vitriol or the lunar caustic may be applied, accordingly as they are preferred. One of the best stimulants used, is the mixture of Savine leaves and copperas.

It sometimes happens that they will re-appear even when there is no venereal taint in the body ; this usually happens from the accumulation of moist matter in the part. In order, therefore, to effect a total eradication, it will be advisable to sprinkle upon it a little of the Calomel as directed in page 11, merely to keep the part free from moisture.

Caruncles the patient should try to break with a bougie, in the use of which, he will be directed under the head of Strictures. If that does not succeed, the armed probe must be applied.

Strictures.

When certain parts of the urethra are contracted, through inflammation, strictures are caused, which obstruct the passage of the urine, and suffer it to flow by single drops, instead of a regular and continued stream.

Of these there are two kinds, the *Spasmodic* and the *Permanent* Stricture. The former is a sudden contraction of the urethra, which thus prevents the flowing of the urine, but it is a symptom which rarely arises from Venereal causes, and, indeed, does not properly belong to this class of disorders. The *Permanent Stricture* is caused also by a contraction of the urethras, but it is one of longer duration, and hence its name. It does not occupy much length in the passage, and in some cases, not more than if the part had been bound with a piece of strong thread The principal seat of strictures is the bulbous part of the urethra, which besides being most subject to them, also exhibits sometimes those of the worst kind. They are mostly very slow in their formation, and the patient seldom complains until a passage for the urine can scarcely be procured.

In consequence of neglecting the application of proper remedies, the most dreadful cases of suppressed urine, are sometimes found in the course of practice. Bougies are the most usual methods employed to remove strictures. They are to be used regularly

and for a considerable length of time. Instead of the common bougie, I should recommend those made of elastic gum. The following directions are absolutely necessary to be attended to in making use of them.

First, to begin with one of a moderate size, and so to increase it very gradually; but previous to its introduction, I would advise it to be held near the fire for a short time so as to soften it, and then to bend it in the shape of a catheter, so as to adapt it to the curvature of the urethra, by which means its passage will be greatly facilitated.

Secondly, to employ no force in introducing it; but where much resistance is met with, to be content with merely suffering its point to press against the stricture, for a short time each day, in the hope by a perseverance in this plan, a dilatation of the contracted part may at last be effected.

Thirdly, to wear it first only for about half an hour, gradually increasing the time as the parts can bear it without irritation.

Fourthly, never to pass it into the bladder, except at first to ascertain the extent of the disease, but merely to carry its point beyond the stricture or strictures some small distance

Fifthly, to guard against its slipping into the bladder, by bending its end and tying it with a cotton thread fastened to the penis.

Sixthly to avoid all exercise during its introduction; and

Seventhly, To continue its use for a considerable length of time after the disappearance of the stricture, and again to have recourse to it on the least return of obstruction.

In cases of a long standing, where there are no hopes of a perfect recovery, from the continued use of the bougie, the application of caustics becomes indispensable. For this purpose, a bougie is to be prepared with a small piece of lunar caustic, and then oiled for use. Before its introduction, a common bougie of the same size should be passed down to clear the urethra, in order to ascertain the distance of the stricture from the external orifice. This distance should be marked upon the prepared, or technically speaking armed bougie, which must be introduced the moment the other is withdrawn, and when it is arrived at the stricture, it is to be held there steadily. The length of time which it is to be retained in the canal, must be determined by the feelings of the patient, which on the first application will be the most acutely affected, and, therefore, it would be as well to take it out in about a minute. After the caustic bougie is withdrawn, the patient should endeavour to make water, in order to wash away any remains of the dissolved caustic.

Gleet.

This disorder, which is a flowing of matter from the urethra, arises from several causes,

and generally from improper treatment of the gonorrhœa, by the application of mercurials; excessive venery; and from a weakness of the fibres.

The diagnostics of this complaint, are from the discharge of a glary matter at going to stool, in colour and consistence like the white of an egg, general debility, heat of urine, loss of appetite, &c. If the matter which is discharged is white, and ropy, or thin and glary, it is easily cured; but in cases of long standing where the mucus glands are much relaxed, it may resist all the powers of medicine, and continue during the life of the patient.

This discharged matter is, in fact, the semen itself, and hence it is more properly termed *gonorrhœa*, than the clap, that word being compounded of the Greek noun, *gone (semen,)* and the verb, *rheo (to flow)*. From its necessarily debilitating effects on the whole system, no method of cure should be omitted to be tried. During its continuance the patient should avoid all vegetables, (except wheaten preparations, as common loaf bread, sago, rice, and the like), all acids, sugar, and in obstinate cases, fermented liquors; but malt, or vinous spirits diluted with water may be taken without danger. Early rising and gentle exercise are proper; as also is the use of the cold bath, taking care only to plunge once into the water, and to come out immediately.

Gross animal food is highly improper; the breakfast and supper should consist of bread and milk. As much depends upon cleanness, the glans penis and adjacent parts should be frequently washed with cold water.

Among the medicinal remedies, I have found the following to be successful:

Take of Sub-acetate of Copper or Verdigris, five grains,
Dissolve in Oil of Olives, four ounces;
Make into an injection, and throw up about a tea-spoonful two or three times a day;

or,

Take of Water and Vinegar, each four ounces; the quantity of a Syringe full to be thrown up the passage morning and evening;

or,

Take of Blue Vitrol, one scruple;
Boiling Water, two ounces;
Dissolve in a copper vessel, make an injection, and use as before;

or,

Take of Acetated Ceruse, eight grains;
Calomel, half a drachm;
White Vitrol, six grains;
Rose Water, twelve ounces;
A tea-spoonful to be injected night and morning;

or,

Take of Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two ounces,
Lime Water, eight ounces.

Balsam of Capivi, two drachms;
Tincture of Cantharides, eight drops;
Use as before.

Another injection may be serviceable, composed of a weak solution of Green Tea, or Oak Bark, to be used four or five times a day.

Here it may not be improper to observe that pewter syringes, with a nozzle not more than half an inch in length, are the most preferable; they should not hold more than an ounce.

If the patient be costive, the following electuary should be used;

Take of Rhubarb, three drachms;
Gum Guaicum, half an ounce,
Conserve of Orange-peel, one ounce and a half;
Tincture of Cantharides sufficient for an electuary.

The size of a nutmeg to be taken night and morning;

or,

use the following drops;

Take of Tincture of Peruvian Balsam,
Compound Tincture of Benzoin,
Of each one ounce and half;

Two tea-spoonful to be taken twice or thrice a day, in a glass of port wine or chicken broth.

To such persons as cannot bear the unpleasantness of the electuary in the mouth, medicine administered in the form of pills, will probably be more acceptable,

Take of Soccotrine Aloes, and
Filings of Iron, of each two drachms;
Cantharides, ten grains;
Simple Syrup enough for pills,
(No. thirty eight,)—two to be taken every night, or, if the body should be too open, use the following;

Take of Filings of Iron, one drachm;
Purified Opium, twelve grains;
Cantharides, six grains;
Assa Fœtida, one drachm;
Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony, half a drachm;
Simple Syrup enough for pills;
(No. thirty-two),—two to be taken every night.

The Constitutional Disease.

This form, under which the Venereal virus presents itself, is a general taint of the whole mass of the circulating fluids, which have absorbed the infectious matter, either from a chancre or a bubo. Though this is the most general way, from which a constitutional taint is derived, it may be inoculated into the body by the matter coming in contact with a common sore. It may also be carried into the system without producing any local effect on the part by which it was first received.

In some cases, it may be discovered that the venereal matter has got into the system,

in eight or nine weeks; in others, the symptoms are not perceived for some months. The Constitutional taint is the most perplexing stage of this disorder; for, as the whole system is completely polluted by the poison, different parts of the body often exhibit local effects, and the disease itself sometimes takes the appearance of another, distinct from the Venereal.

The mouth and throat, and the skin, are the parts in which the symptoms are first found; in the former case, the tongue will be so affected as to produce a thickness of speech; and ulcerations will be found on the uvula, tonsils, and palate, which in consequence will occasion hoarseness, and difficulty in swallowing, attended with some degree of pain.

When the skin has secreted matter, it is discoloured here and there with brownish and reddish spots, and olive or copper coloured eruptions, which present thick scurfs or scales, on different parts of the body. This scurf is repeatedly cast off, always forming itself again, until becoming deep, an ulcer arises, from which an acrid and fœtid matter issues. Obstinate inflammations, and sometimes ulceration, will affect the eyes, when the disease lodges in those organs. Here it may not be improper to notice the Venereal Opthalmy when it appears in those unhappy and helpless beings, whose infancy makes their case the more de-

plorable, when they have received the taint from their mother.

When that formidable inflammation latterly denominated the Opthalmia Purulenta, attacks the organs of sight, a great swelling of the eye lids, and a vast quantity of thick matter discharged, distinguish it from every other complaint. So very dangerous is this inflammation, that the very greatest care is required on the first moment of its appearance, which sometimes takes place at the birth, but much more usually in a few days afterwards, when the infant receives the taint through the medium of the morbid milk. From the time of the birth to that of the appearance of the inflammation, the infant may seem, and indeed be in perfect health. If it be neglected, a total destruction of the sight not only is the consequence, but the eye itself will be dissolved in less than seven days.

In this disease, every thing that may remove the inflammation should be resorted to. A case which occurred in a gentleman's family, I treated with the happiest results to both the mother and the child, by the following method.

Take of Ointment of White Wax, two ounces;
Acetate of Lead, half a drachm;
Mix into an ointment; slightly anoint the eyes night and morning to prevent them from becoming hard and stiff. Here steep pledgets of lint in the

injection prescribed in page 5, and lay them on the eyes, keeping them constantly wet with cloths also steeped in the injection, until the inflammation has subsided. The Mother must take the Merone Pills* which will have the effect of keeping the body of the infant gently open, as well as of relieving her from the taint. Before I close this species of digression, I would notice that even the organs of generation in infants are sometimes liable to be affected from the same cause, and to discharge a Syphilitic matter. When this happens, the treatment to be pursued is the same as in the purulent Opthalmy, just described, with the exception of the application of the saturated cloths.

In other symptoms of the constitutional disease, the matter falls on the ligaments, tendons, and periosteum, when nodes are occasioned on those parts. These are hardened painful swellings on the limbs. As the disease proceeds, whether from neglect or its own peculiar virulence, operating on the weakness of the patient's constitution, he will be afflicted with severe pains during the night; his hair will fall off, and his complexion will be of a sallow hue; a slight hectic fever will arise; and he will suffer a diminution and loss of his appetite, his flesh and strength. If the ulcer in the mouth and

* One to be taken night and morning, until they fail in producing two stools in twenty-four hours, when the number should be increased as the constitution of the child becomes inured to their operation.

throat be not checked, a caries of the bones of the palate will be the consequence, and at length it will proceed from the mouth to the nose, of which the bones and cartilaginous substances will be corroded, and the nose totally destroyed.

Such are the gradual appearances assumed by this dreadful disorder, which too frequently arises from neglect in its early stages. Its effects on constitutions are as different as constitutions themselves; for, while some will resist them for a long time, others will sink under the general debility and irritation, which it never fails to produce. With respect to the remedies to be applied against the action of the syphilitic virus, when it has thus been circulated through the whole mass of fluids, the only specifics, whatever others may pretend which have been found, consist of preparations of quicksilver. When but a moderate degree of care is used, while awaiting their operation on the virus, far from danger ensuing, the best effects may be expected, and the patient, at length, enjoys a revigorated constitution. While he is under this course of medicine, it would be better to abstain from all salted and highly seasoned food, dieting only on plain animal food of easy digestion. Spirituous liquors and acids are also dangerons, and even wine should be diluted with water. His drink ought to consist of thin broths, milk, sago and barley water. His food may be varied

with light puddings and vegetables, such as recommended in gleets,

It was formerly deemed necessary to put the patient under a severe salivation, but this practice is now justly exploded. If the cure of the Syphilis is to be attempted by external applications, the patient should rub thoroughly in the inside of the thighs one scruple of the strong blue ointment, which he is to continue until the salivary glands become slightly affected, and the gums become tender. At this time the body should be kept open by taking one of the Merone Pills night and morning, and even two, should not that produce the desired effect. If the quantity of ointment recommended, be not quite sufficient to cause a coppery taste in the mouth, and an increase of the spittle, it should be very gradually increased until those appearances arise. In cases, where internal medicines are preferred, two of the Merone Pills may be taken night and morning, or such a number of them as will cause two stools every twenty-four hours. The number should be augmented gradually. The following decoction will be a very efficacious drink.

Take of Mezereon, and
Winter's bark, of each one ounce,
Sarsaparilla two ounces,

Boil in a gallon and a half of water to a gallon; to be strained through a flannel bag while hot, and immediately add one ounce of Kali to every quart,

and also add three ounces of Spanish Juice; to be kept stirred till cool, when the quantity of a teacup full may be taken three or four times a day as common diet drink.

The intention of the foregoing applications is to destroy the virus in the system; but, as I have before mentioned, various affections of of the body, as nodes, blotches, &c, arise, which require topical remedies. The uvula, tonsils, and other parts of the fauces, as well as the nose, sometimes ulcerate in a disease of long continuance. Here the parts must be well cleansed with the following gargle.

Take of Oxymuriate of Quicksilver, six grains,
Dissolve it in a glass mortar, with
Rectified Spirits of Wine, one ounce,
Decoction of Bark, twelve ounces,
Tincture of Myrrh,
Honey of Roses of each one ounce,

Mix and make a gargle, to be used after meals or oftener. To be kept in the mouth till warm and then let it out, but great care should be taken not to swallow any. The patient would do well to practice gargling with warm water, before he uses the above preparation.

Should the throat also be ulcerated the same gargle must be employed.

Blotches and scaly eruptions may be most readily removed, by a copious use of the decoction mentioned in page 31. As an

external application may in some cases be necessary, the following liniment should be rubbed over them night and morning.

Take of White-calx of quicksilver a drachm and a half.

Precipitated Sulphur half an ounce.

Hogs lard two ounces.

Water of Kali two drachms,

Essence of lemon forty drops,

Mix into a liniment

If the Nocturnal pains are violent, rub on the skin the size of a small hazel nut of the strong quicksilver ointment; or apply on the aggrieved part, a quicksilver plaster spread on leather, which method is second to none, if the following pills be taken at the same time.

Take of Purified opium two scruples,

Vitriolated quicksilver,

Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony, of each two scruples,

Colocynth a drachm and a half.

Simple Syrup enough for pills, (No. 30,) two to be taken every night, washing them down with the decoction.

Take of Sassafras two ounces,

Sarsaparilla two ounces

Raspins of Lingnum Guaiacum one pound

Boil in six quarts of water till one quart has evaporated, then strain and use it as directed for the decoction in page 31.

Nodes in the bones are to be treated precisely in the same manner.

When the poison has attacked the substance of the nose, the following lotion is to be applied to the part by means of a Syringe or Camel-hair pencil.

Take of Oxymuriate of quicksilver six grains.
Dissolve it in a glass mortar with
Rectified spirits of wine, one ounce, and add,
Decoction of Bark, eight ounces,
Tincture of Myrrh half an ounce,
Honey of Roses one ounce,
Mix and make into a lotion

Opthalmia in adults must be treated the same as in infants, taking the Merone Pills, and avoiding any invitation from light, by wearing a shade over the eyes,

Prevention of the Venereal Disease.

The prevention of a disease is an operation of no little consequence, and as we are well acquainted with the immediate causes of the one in question, we can proceed with considerable certainty. There are various kinds of preventatives, some of which are applied previous, and others immediately after an impure coition. Some are to prevent the infectious matter from reaching the parts; others to wash it off before its stimulative powers can operate; and lastly, those which by a chemical process destroy the syphilitic poison.

As this poison is mixed with a watery fluid, oils rubbed on the dry part will stick to it, and prevent the contact of the virus.

The lather of soap mixed with the Venereal matter, and removing it from the part to which it is applied, may act as a preventive.

Lime water is also an excellent wash for this urpose;

or,

Corrosive sublimate in water. in the proportion of a grain or two to 8 ounces of water, may prove efficacious.

Whichever of these modes be adopted, the patient will best consult his safety by also taking two Merone pills at bed time, and paying great attention to the cleanliness of the parts liable to be affected.

Impotency.

As this disease is sometimes one of the Syphilitic complaints, I have conceived it not altogether useless to assign it a place in this treatise. Impotency is sometimes termed *anaphrodisia*, from the Greek *a, priv*; and *aphrodisia venery*, and, as the name imports is a total inaptitude or incapacity of the organs of generation for the act of copulation. When the defect in those parts is of natural origin, the application of medicines cannot possibly be of any avail, more frequently however, it arises from topical causes; such as gleets of long standing, gonorrhœa too often repeated or ill cured; onanism or self-pollution and excessive venery. Profuse eva-

cuations, frequent bleedings, deficiency of nutritive food, and some kinds of gravelly disorders will also occasion impotency. Sometimes impotency is but temporary as when it is caused by want of the proper co-operation of the mind at the time of copulation, which, labouring under an insufficiency of confidence or the prevalence of fear, prevents those parts from performing their natural functions.

The symptoms of this complaint cannot require any description; and, in the present instance, we have to consider that species of impotency alone, which proceeds from the operation of the Venereal virus.

In the cure of impotency, arising from acquired defects, much depends upon the patient. He should use considerable exercise in the morning, and take every means to prevent obscene thoughts from intruding themselves in his mind. With respect to diet, which is perhaps the principal remedy, every kind of fish, particularly shell fish, may be freely indulged in, pigeons, wild fowl, partridges and woodcocks are also good. Of animal food, calves' and neats' feet, trotters, pork, or calf's head with the skin on are the most eligible. He may also take plentifully of eggs, viper's caviare, or eels of all sorts and lampreys. His breakfast and supper should consist of milk and bread; and his drink at dinner of brandy and water in moderation. Fluids being improper, not more than two quarts should be taken in a day. Strong meat soups are very proper.

As to medicines, every thing that tends to the secretion of the semen, as opiates should be taken; also all aromatics, agglutinants, and chalybeates. The only external applications which can be recommended as effective, are very simple. The glans penis, after making water, should always be wiped perfectly dry, and the scrotum, or bag which contains the testicles, should be bathed every night and morning, with a lotion composed of equal parts of vinegar and spirits of wine, until they contract themselves from the flaccid state, which is their usual appearance in cases of impotency.

The most powerful stimulants to sexual intercourses, which the medical art can furnish, are the following prescriptions. They not only equalize ability to the desire, but complete the intention of nature.

Take of Oil of Cloves, twenty drops.
Purified Opium, twenty grains,
Cantharides, twelve grains,
Filings of Iron,
Succotrine Aloes, of each four scruples,
Simple Syrup, enough for pills,
(No. 32,) two to be taken every night.

or

Take of Cantharides, nine grains,
Camphor and Opium, of each one scuple,
Confection of Dog Roses enough for Pills
(No. twenty,) take one or two at bed only time.

or

Take of Aromatic powder two scruples,
Cloves, two scruples,
Musk; ten grains,
Cantharides, two grains,
Oil of Cloves, twelve drops,
Opium, two grains,
Syrup of Orange peel, enough for three boluses.

Of which one is to be taken every night for three weeks, keeping at the same time the body open with two Merone Pills every morning, or every other morning, as occasion may require. The patient, during the use of this medicine, should abstain from all intercourse with the opposite sex.

or,

Take of Decoction of Bark three ounces,
Tincture of Cinnamon C. three drachms,
——— Cantharides twenty drops,
Mix the third part to be taken every day,

(See Gleets)

APPENDIX.

In order to make the work more generally useful, I have thought it necessary to present the reader with a few of the most valuable and celebrated advertised Medicines, in order that they may supply themselves with them at the Druggists, without farther trouble or extra expence.

Recipes of generally approved Advertised Medicines.

SCOTCH PILLS.

Dissolve two ounces of Hepatic Aloes over a slow fire, with a small spoonful of pure Florence Oil, to which add as much water. When it is brought into a proper consistence, make it into Pills the size of a Pea.

HUXHAM'S TINCTURE of BARK.

Take of powdered Peruvian Bark, two ounces,
Dried Seville Orange Peel, 1 ounce & a half,
Bruised Virginia Snake Root 3 drachms,
Saffron, 1 drachm,
Powdered Cochineal, 2 scruples,
Proof Spirits of Wine, 20 ounces,
Digest for fourteen days, and strain it.

In bad habits, where the viscera and abdominal glands have been obstructed, and the bark by itself unsuccessful, if not injurious, this tincture may be used with the utmost safety, and rarely fails producing the most salutary effects.

As a corroborant and stomachic, it is given in doses of two or three drachms; but when employed for the cure of intermittents, it must be taken in larger quantities.

SIR HANS SLOANE'S OINTMENT

FOR

SORE EYES.

It must be observed, that purging medicines are hurtful to the diseases of the eye, which are cured by this medicine.

Take of Prepared Tutty, one ounce,
Prepared Blood Stone, 2 scruples,
Fine powdered Socotrine Aloes, twelve grains,
Prepared Pearl, 4 grains.

Mix them together in a marble mortar, with as much Viper's Fat as is sufficient to give it the consistence of an ointment.

This ointment is to be applied with an hair pencil, with the eyes winking or a little open.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR.

Take of Senna leaves, 2 ounces,
Powdered Jalap, 1 ounce,
Bruised Coriander Seeds, half one ounce,
French Brandy, 3 pints.

Put all these ingredients into a bottle, shake it frequently for four or five days; then strain off the tincture and add 3 ounces of powdered Sugar Candy.

The dose is from one to three table-spoon-full, diluted a little with warm water. This gently opens and comforts the bowels, and is an excellent medicine in flatulent disorders.

FRYER'S BALSAM.

Take of Gum Benjamin one ounce and a half,
Strained Storax, 1 ounce,
Balsam of Tolu, half an ounce,
Socotrine Aloes, two drachms.
Rectified Spirits of Wine, 1 pint;

Digest them together till the gums are dissolved as much as possible, then strain off the tincture for use.

TINCTURE of the ANGUSTURA BARK.

Take of powdered Angustura Bark, 1 ounce,
Aromatic Spices, half an ounce,
Sugar Candy, 4 ounces,
Rum, 1 pint,

Infuse for a few days, keeping the bottle close stopped.

This is an excellent Tincture; it comforts the stomach and bowels, and is very useful in cases of nervous debility.

TO MAKE THE GENUINE

HUNGARY WATER.

Put into an alembic, a pound and a half of fresh picked Rosemary flowers, Pennyroyal and Marjoram flowers, of each half a pound, and three quarts of good Cog-

niac Brandy; having closely stopped the mouth of the alembic, to prevent the Spirit from evaporating, bury it for 28 hours in horse dung to digest, and then distil off the spirit in a water bath.

A drachm of Hungary Water diluted with spring water, may be taken once or twice a week, in the morning, fasting. It is also used by way of embrocation, to bathe the face and limbs, or any part affected with pains or debility.

This remedy recruits the strength, dispels gloominess, and strengthens the sight. It must always be used cold, whether taken inwardly or applied externally.

GOWLAND'S LOTION;

OR,

EXTRACT OF SATURN.

Take of Litharge, 1 pound,
French Wine Vinegar, 2 pints;

Put them together into a glazed earthen pipkin, and let them boil, or rather simmer, for an hour or an hour and a quarter, taking care to stir them all the while with a wooden spatula. After the whole has stood to settle, pour off the liquor which is on the top into bottles for use.

With this extract, Gowland makes his Vegito Mineral Water, which he recommends in a great variety of exter nal disorders; as inflammations, burns, bruises, sprains, ulcers, &c.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL.

Take of Oil of Sassafras, 15 drops,
Oil of Sweet Fennel, and
Oil of Carraway Seeds; of each 12 drops,
Tincture of Jalap, one ounce,
Rectified Spirits of Wine, 6 ounces,

Tincture of Opium, 2 drachms,
Distilled Water, 2 pints,
Treacle, one pound.

Mix for a Cordial. For a full grown person, the proper dose is a small table-spoonfull at night; two thirds the first thing in the morning, and the same quantity about an hour after dinner, For children under the age of nine months, from six to ten drops. At six years of age, the dose is one tea-spoonfull at night, and half that quantity in the morning, and an hour after dinner, and so on in like proportion for children of any age. To be taken in any convenient liquor.

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM;

OR,

RED BOTTLE.

Take of Balsam of Peru, half an ounce,
Balsam of Tolu, 1 ounce,
Gum Storax, in tears or strained, 1 ounce,
Gum Guaiacum, 1 ounce,
Gum Benjamin, 1 ounce and a half,
Hepatic Aloes, and
Frankincense, of each 2 drachms,
Dragon's Blood, 1 ounce.

Bruise the gums, and put the ingredients into a quart of rectified Spirits; put it in a warm place, (a sand heat is best) and let it be shaked frequently for seven or eight days; it is then fit for use. For a fresh wound, this medicine is second to none.

ARTHRITIC TINCTURE;

OR,

REMEDY FOR THE GOUT.

Take of Sweet Fennel, and
Bruised Coriander Seeds, of each 1 ounce

Fine powdered Cochineal, 2 drachms,
Powdered Liquorice root, 2 ounces,
Saffron, 2 drachms,
Powdered Rhubarb, 3 ounces,
Powdered Senna, one ounce,
Rasins of the Sun, stoned, 2 pounds,

Put these ingredients into a gallon of the best French Brandy, in a stone bottle, and let it stand before the fire for eight or ten days, shaking it often; then strain it off for use.

This is an excellent remedy in all cases of flatulence; and has often relieved the gout in the stomach; the dose is one or two table-spoonful night and morning.

ALSTON'S VERMIFUGE;

OR,

Purging Worm Powder.

Take of powdered Rhubarb, 1 scruple,
Scammony, and
Calomel, of each 5 grains;

Rub them together in a marble mortar for one dose.

For children, the above dose must be lessened according to their age.

If the powder of tin be given alone, its dose may be considerably increased. Dr. Alston gave it to the amount of two ounces in three days; and says, "when thus administered, that it proved an excellent anthelmintic." He purged his patients both before they took the powder and afterwards.

WARE'S EYE WATER.

Take of Super-acetate of Lead, and
Sulphate of Zinc, of each 5 drops,
Tincture of Opium, and
Camphorated Spirits, of each 15 drops,
Rose Water, 6 ounces;

Mix for a lotion. The celebrated oculist, Dr. Ware, applies it to all disorders of the eyes; which are to be constantly kept moist with it until well.

BILIOUS PILLS.

Take of Rhubarb, 2 drachms,
Calomel, half a drachm,
Essence of Peppermint, 10 drops,
Syrup of Buckthorn, enough for Pills,
(No. 30.)

Three to be taken every third morning, with a wine-glassfull of the solution of Epsom Salts.

ELECTUARY for the PILES.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur, 6 drachms,
Lenitive Electuary, 2 ounces,
Powdered Nitre, half a drachm,

A tea-spoon full to be taken twice a day, when costiveness is the cause of the piles.

OINTMENT for the ITCH.

Take of Sublimed Sulphur, half a pound,
Powdered white Hellebore Root, 3 ounces
Nitrate of Potass, 2 scruples,
Soft Soap, 6 ounces,
Prepared Lard, 20 ounces,
Essence of Lemon, 70 drops;

Mix these together. This ointment is a certain remedy for the itch, more safe than mercury; one pound of it serves four unctions. The patient is to be rubbed every night, a fourth part of the body each time. Though the disease may be thus cured by a single application, it is in general adviseable to touch the parts most affected,

for a few nights onger, and to conjoin with the unctions, the internal use of the Sulphur.

CULLIN'S REMEDY for the LUMBAGO.

Take of Camphor, 15 grains,
Purified Opium, and,
Ipecacuanha, of each 3 grains,
Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony, and
Vitriolated Quicksilver, of each, 2 grains
Aromatic Confection enough for a bolus,

To be repeated as occasion requires. Let this be washed down with the following draught:

Take of Tincture of Guaiacum, 6 drachms,
Pure Water, 8 spoonfull.

After taking this bolus and draught, the patient should be put between blankets. Let the dranght be repeated every night for some time, with the addition of 2 drams of Elixir of Aloes, if costive.

MARRIOT'S CURE for the SCURVY.

Take of Aloetic Pills,
Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony, and
Gum Guaiacum, of each 2 scruples,
Simple Syrup enough for pills;
(No. 24,) two to be taken morning and night,

or,

Take of Muriated Quicksilver, 10 grains, dissolved in
Muriatic Acid, ten drops, then add
Antimonial Wine, one ounce;

Of these drops, let twenty (or if they purge fifteen) be taken twice a day, in new milk.

or,

Take of Quicksilver with Sulphur, an ounce & a half
Gum Guaiacum, half an ounce,
Crude Antimony, and
Snake Root, of each 2 drachms,
Syrup of Orange Peel enough for an electuary

The dose is the size of a nutmeg night and morning.

or,

If not costive,

Take of Red Bark, one ounce and a half,
Winter's Bark, half an ounce,
Mucilage of Gum Arabic enough for an electuary.

The size of a nutmeg to be taken twice a day.

WEBSTER'S LINIMENT for SORE NIPPLES.

Take of Spermaceti Cerate, and
Balsam of Peru, of each 2 drachms,

Make a liniment and dress them twice a day, and it will procure relief,

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HOMASSEL'S CURE for BURNS and SCALDS.

Take of Powdered Alum, half a pound, dissolve it in a quart of water,

Bathe the burn or scald with a linen rag wet in this mixture; then bind the wet rag thereon with a slip of linen, and moisten without removing it for two or three days.

WARD'S PASTE for the FISTULA.

Take of Alicampane Root, one pound,
Fennel Seed, 3 pounds,
Black Pepper, one pound;

Pound these separately, and sift them through a fine seive. Take two pounds of good honey, and two pounds of powdered sugar,; melt the honey and sugar together over a gentle fire, scumming them continually till they become bright as Amber. When they are cool, mix and knead them into the powder in the form of a paste; this paste is a specific remedy for the Fistula, Piles, &c.

Take the size of a nutmeg two or three times a day, drinking a glass of water or wine and water after it.

JAMES'
CELEBRATED ANTIMONIAL FEVER POWDER.

Take of powdered Sulphurate of Antimony, 6 ounces,
Hartshorn Shavings, 1 pound;

Mix and put them into a wide iron pot, heated to a whiteness, stirring them assiduously until they become an ash-grey colour, then take them out and powder them. Put the powder into a coated crucible, to which another crucible, having a small hole in its bottom, and inverted over it is luted; after which, apply heat, and gradually increase it, until it keeps white for two hours, then triturate the residuum into very fine powder.

It is given as a diaphoretic in fevers, in doses of from three to eight grains, repeated every third or fourth hour; in larger quantities, it operates as a purgative or emetic.

LA FOREST'S CORN PLAISTER.

(Taken from L' Art de soigner les Pieds.)

Take of Naval Pitch, 1 ounce,
Galbanum half an ounce, dissolve in
Vinegar, sufficient for plaister,
Ammonia, one scruple,
Dyachylon, 1 drachm and a half,
Distilled French Verdigris, 1 drachm;

Mix for a plaister, and spread it on leather; to be applied to corns, bunyons, or any other painful tumor, which may arise on the feet from tight shoes or boots.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Let the corn be soaked in warm water, then take of the plaister the size of the corn, and apply it every week until the corn is removed.